

LARGEST ON EARTH!

An instructive Table of Comparative Daily Circulation of the Leading Newspapers of the World.

New York Journal.....	1,213,751
Paris Petit Journal.....	1,000,000
London Daily Mail.....	625,000
London Daily Telegraph.....	250,000
London Standard.....	250,000
London Chronicle.....	200,000
London Daily News.....	200,000
London Times.....	40,000

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

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THE JOURNAL PRINTED ON CUBAN SOIL.

FIRING ON SANTIAGO BEGUN YESTERDAY BY ARMY AND FLEET.

One of Sampson's Ships Reported to Have Been Damaged During the Attack.

Volunteers Will Be Sent in This Morning to Blow Up the Mines, and Blue Jackets Will Try to Rush the Forts—Shafter Believes the Spaniards Have Deserted the City.

Special Cable to the Journal.

Washington, July 10.—Secretary Alger received at 5:55 p. m. the following cable dispatch:

Siboney, Cuba, via Hayti, July 10.

To Secretary Alger, Washington, D. C.:

I have just received letter from General Toral declining unconditional surrender. Bom army and navy will begin as near 4 p. m. as possible. (Signed) SH

Just before this was given out the following dispatches were made public:

Siboney, Cuba, July 10.—Adjutant General, Washington: The St. Paul has just arrived Henry and his command and quartermaster's stores. (Signed) HU

Siboney, Cuba, July 10.—Adjutant General, Washington: The Catania has just arrived District of Columbia Volunteers. (Signed) HU

Special Dispatch to the New York Journal.

Washington, July 10.—The bombardment of Santiago began at 5 o'clock. Shortly before midnight news was received from General Shafter that owing to his belief, which is equivalent to a moral certainty, that all the Spanish soldiers have left the city, and are in the intrenchments, he is bombarding the intrenchments with a view of saving the buildings in the city for future occupancy.

It is rumored here that Sampson ceased firing at 8 o'clock, owing to darkness. One of his ships, it is reported, was found to be injured. Which one is not known. The Navigation Bureau knows nothing of it.

Before daybreak to-morrow (Monday) Sampson is expected to send into the harbor channel small boats, with a view to grappling for mines and torpedoes. It is hazardous work, and will be given to volunteers. If good fortune attends it and the small boats are successful in clearing the channel before daylight, a terrific bombardment will begin at 6 o'clock and under its cover a thousand bluejackets will be rushed in and landed to seize the harbor batteries.

Both land and sea forces are working in harmony, Sampson throwing 1,100-pound shells from his 13-inch guns across the six miles of country separating the sea from the city, and Shafter firing from his Howitzers, ten at least of which he had in position early in the day.

The story of the day at Washington is briefly told in the three dispatches published above. Earlier in the day, before noon, General Shafter telegraphed that he was much improved in health and was about to inspect the American lines.

Shortly after 2 o'clock General Shafter cabled that he had inspected nine miles of the line and regarded the American intrenchments as impregnable. He added that General Toral, who is acting for the wounded Linares, had informed him that the Spaniards would not submit to unconditional surrender. General Shafter asked if the bombardment should be ordered.

After a consultation with the President, Secretary Alger replied that the bombardment should begin at the earliest possible moment. At five minutes of six a dispatch was received from Shafter saying that he was about to begin firing. This last bulletin was posted at 8:30 o'clock.

It is understood at the War Department that the firing from the ships was scheduled to continue until 8 o'clock, while there was no reason, in the judgment of experts, why the mortar fire from land should not continue until midnight, or all night for that matter. The Spaniards, according to advices, seem to have left the city and gone into their intrenchments. During the last twenty-four hours they have unquestionably taken every precaution to secure their safety as far as possible.

A refusal to surrender presupposes one of two things—the ability to resist, despite the cannonading, or the expectation of reinforcements. At the War Department it is thought that the Spaniards are entirely willing to let us destroy the city if we can, while they go to a place of comparative safety in their intrenchments beyond the city, in the hope that General Luque, who was last heard from at El Songo, will arrive with his 9,000 troops and turn Shafter's flank.

For that reason, General Shafter's report that he regarded his lines as practically impregnable has great significance. He intimates by

that statement his disbelief that Luque can turn the city, and if he has not begun to retreat it is but wait for Luque.

General Miles and 1,700 additional troops Baiquiri to-morrow. General Coppinger's army also be at the scene of hostilities within five days. Miles will have an army of approximate waits until then, he and his army are certain 40,000 men. Miles can thoroughly guard every Santiago.

MADE QUICK WORK WITH :

City Can Be Taken Our Troops from Di

(Copyright, 1898, by

Special Cable to the

SIBONEY, July 9, by steamer S
Now that sixteen fresh batte
Siboney and six heavy sieg
rough road to the front, there show
tiago.

Our soldiers are lying in the
tropical malarial fever runs riot in
threatens.

Have the Power

We have the power now to
guards the Spanish flag at Santie
at least 20,000 men fit to fight, w
not to speak of machine guns i
Rough Riders.

We no longer have to fear the
ward on our advancing lines.

Can Take Santiago

It will be a crime to permit the S
They did that long enough before war w
taken in one day's fight, with the adequat

Immediate assault means the loss of
delay means not only widespread disease i
a multitude of the helpless and innocent in

The first exodus of non-combatants,
forty-eight hours, has revealed the fact that
to death. A sudden assault will end it all.

We all hope that President McKinley

CUBAN EDITION
NEW YORK JOURNAL
AND ADVERTISER
AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
EL JOURNAL DE NUEVA YORK
PERIODICO AMERICANO POR LOS AMERICANOS
REPORT SANTIAGO, CUBA, JULY 10, 1898.

ONLY A STEP TO SANTIAGO!

PRESIDENT McKinLEY PRAISES THE
CUBAN EDITION OF THE JOURNAL.

To the Editor of the Journal, Cuban Edition, with the Army at Santiago:

The President takes great pleasure in commending the enterprise of Mr. Hearst in publishing an American newspaper under the Stars and Stripes on Cuban soil. He regards it as a unique exemplification of modern journalism, and has no doubt that the army and navy at Santiago will receive this publication with the utmost cordiality. The President extends the thanks of the country to the soldiers and sailors for their gallant conduct. The eyes of the world are upon them, and they are furnishing an inspiration that will live forever.

JOHN ADDISON PORTER,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9

Private Secretary to the President



VICE-PRESIDENT HOBART TO THE SOLDIERS THROUGH THE CUBAN EDITION.

To the Editor of the Journal, Cuban Edition, with the Army at Santiago:

To the Army and Navy at Santiago Continue to carry the flag as you have and the gratitude of your country is yours forever (Signed).

GARRET A. HOBART.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9

Vice-President United States.



The First American Newspaper Printed on Cuban Soil.

First American Newspaper Published in the Island—Issued at Siboney—Gives Fighters the Latest News.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)
Special Cable Dispatch to
the New York Journal.

SIBONEY, July 10.—The first American newspaper published on Cuban soil—the Cuban edition of the Journal—was issued to-day.

It astonished the camp and the flotilla, and the jacksies joined with the army boys in cheering the paper and celebrating the event.

The number was distributed in the trenches all along the fighting line; went to the wounded men in the hospitals, and was preserved as a souvenir by the officers. It gave to the flotilla news of the army, and to the army news of the ships. It reached every vessel and every company. Everywhere it was greeted with approval and comments like these:

"The Journal is all ways first!"
"That's American enterprise for you!"

"We'll soon give you a chance to shoot 'Extra' in Siboney!"

The navy news was gathered by Journal correspondent on the dispatch boats Silvia and Simpson, while Honore, Frank, Laine, George, Clarke, Musgrave, and the ships of Cer-

Mumford and Walter Howard collected the Commanding General's tent to the remotest outpost overlooking the trenches of Santiago. The printing was superintended by George Pancoast, all the type and machinery necessary for getting out a complete newspaper having been sent to the front by the Journal from New York.

At the head of the first page is a seven-column line in prominent type, "Only a Step to Santiago," and President McKinley's greeting to the army and navy is prominently displayed.

The news from home, furnished in condensed form, was of the greatest interest to the men who are fighting so bravely far from their hearthstones. All the most notable happenings, from the sinking of La Bourgogne to the annexation of Hawaii, from Peter Maher's victory to the adjournment of Congress, and European rumors of Madrid's refusal to sue for unconditional peace, are graphically set out.

Concerning peace and the mission of Watson's squadron, this first issue of the Journal's Cuban edition says:

"The prowess of our war ships are turned toward Spain. Montojo's Philippine fleet and the ships of Cer-

vera's flying squadron left only as charred and burning milestones along the Cuban coast, Sagasta still refuses to sue for peace. He does this because the colonies and not the mother country are bearing the awful brunt of the war.

"It is easy to order starved and unpaid men to fight it out to the death, while Spain rests in fancied security, with nothing but a soulless sense of honor at stake.

"But another ten days will mark a new era in the history of this conflict. Watson's squadron will then be bombarding Ferrol, Cartagena and Cadiz.

"The ships to compose this squadron are now assembling in Guantanamo Bay, and the start will be made from there in a few days. The Newark will be the flagship, and the Oregon and Massachusetts have already been assigned to Watson's command, showing that the squadron is to be one of the most formidable assembled since the war began. A number of colliers and supply vessels are also under orders to accompany the war ships.

"After dealing destruction along the coast of Spain, Commodore Watson will pursue Camara."

The long and short of it is that the first Cuban edition of the Journal made a great hit with the army and navy in front of Santiago.